

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1878.

Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

Yesterday's Proceedings of the 45th Congress.

American Cotton for India, Duty Free.

Indications of Peace Still Growing Stronger.

The Shah of Persia to Visit Europe Again.

Further Particulars of the Great Tornado.

Failure of the Stewart Hotel for Women.

Interesting Summary of News from Everywhere.

Commercial and Monetary.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

Mr. Goode reported a bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. Hartigan offered a resolution directing the committee on postoffice and postroads to investigate the practicability of preventing frauds in the postal service.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Hewitt of New York, withdrew his proposed amendment to the 14th section of the act relating to officers reported under fire.

He then moved an amendment to the 14th section embracing the same general provisions.

In explaining it, he said the corresponding provisions in the bill as originally drawn were more liberal, but they had been taken under protest by him.

He had found the army reorganized in such a manner that no business man could continue to do business under such an organization without being amended.

He therefore suggested such measures of reorganization and reorganization as would effect reorganization.

The bill as originally reported had been in two forms, first, reorganization of the regulars, and reduction of men, which was a minor question.

He confessed that when he approached that subject he had done so with the conviction that the army ought to be at least 25,000 men, and it was only after investigation he had come to the conclusion that an army of 20,000 men was adequate for such services as the army ought to be called upon to perform.

In that particular, however, the committee of the whole overruled the committee on appropriation.

It had, however, sustained the committee on appropriation on the question of consolidation, by which two thirds of the entire saving would be effected.

Mr. Caldwell said he was opposed to the amendment, but that he did not consider it liable to a point of order without discussion.

The amendment was adopted.

Section 15 now reads: "That the president is hereby authorized to transfer the surplus officers from regiments of cavalry and infantry that may be consolidated, and from the several staff departments to the list of supernumeraries, and all vacancies now existing or that may occur in the cavalry, artillery, infantry, or staff department, by reason of such transfer, or from other causes, shall be filled in due proportion by supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority and fitness, and the president is hereby authorized and required to place upon the retired list, or to muster out of service, officers equal in number to the officers who may be placed upon the supernumerary list July 1st.

He shall place upon the retired list all officers who may be unfit for duty by reason of injuries received or disease contracted in line of duty, but the number so retired shall not exceed 100 in addition to the present retired list.

In order that the president may properly select the officers to be placed on the retired list and to be mustered out of the commanding officers of the several military, geographical divisions and departments shall, as soon as is practicable after the passage of this act, and before the first day of September next, forward through and for the secretary of the general of the army, to the secretary of war, a list of officers serving in their respective commands and departments, deemed by them unfit for any cause whatever, for proper and efficient discharging of their duty, setting forth fully and specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness.

The secretary of war is hereby authorized and requested on or before the first of October next to constitute a board, consisting of the three major generals on the active list, to which board said lists and shall be referred for examination, and said board shall report to the president such officers as it shall recommend to be placed on the retired list, and to be mustered out of service, tried in and to be mustered out of service, and the president shall cause them to be placed on the retired list, or to be mustered out of service on the 1st of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

If the number so recommended exceeds 100, the number of officers recommended shall be reduced to 100, and the number of officers recommended shall be reduced to 100, and the number of officers recommended shall be reduced to 100.

No amendments were offered to sections 16 or 17, which limit the number of major generals to one, and of brigadier generals to three, after those figures shall be reached.

A point of order was made and sustained against the prohibition of the 17th section of officers unless recommended by the board of examination, and the section was struck out.

A point of order was made and sustained against section 22, which prohibits detail to staff appointments of officers who have served less than five years.

The section was struck out.

Mr. Schleicher moved an amendment excepting the military headquarters of troops in Texas or on the Indian border.

Rejected.

The 30th section having been read, which fixed the pay of army officers, Mr. Hewitt of New York moved to amend it, by making the pay of the storekeeper one hundred and eighty dollars, by excepting the storekeeper at the army at Springfield, Mass., who is to receive the pay and allowances of a major.

Agreed to.

Mr. Reagan moved to amend the section by reducing the pay fixed in the bill as follows: general of the army, from \$13,500 to \$10,000; major general, from \$11,000 to \$8,000; brigadier general, from \$7,500 to \$6,000; lieutenant general, from \$5,500 to \$4,500; colonel, from \$3,500 to \$2,500; major, from \$2,500 to \$2,000; lieutenant colonel, from \$2,000 to \$1,500; captain, from \$1,500 to \$1,000; first lieutenant, from \$1,000 to \$750; second lieutenant, from \$750 to \$500; ensign, from \$500 to \$350; private, from \$350 to \$250; corporal, from \$250 to \$150; sergeant, from \$150 to \$100; drummer, from \$100 to \$75; bugler, from \$75 to \$50; and the pay of the storekeeper at the army at Springfield, Mass., who is to receive the pay and allowances of a major.

He contrasted the pay of civil officials in this country and foreign armies with that of American officers to show the disproportionate pay of the latter.

He denied that he was prompted by any hostility toward the army.

Mr. McKim suggested that members of congress should reduce their own pay, before reducing the pay of army officers.

Mr. Reagan's reply was that the effect of the amendment would be to reduce the pay of the members of congress, having such high and important duties to perform and their votes and acts touching the most vital interests of the country.

He then moved an amendment to reduce the pay of the members of congress, having such high and important duties to perform and their votes and acts touching the most vital interests of the country.

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section, transferring the chair of Indian Affairs from the interior department to the war department.

It was reported that the bill was made by Mr. Hale and was argued at great length, the republicans generally opposing, the democrats advocating the amendment.

The chairman overruled the point of order, and decided that the amendment was germane to the bill as it related to the duties of officers of the army and did not detract from the committee report and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Sargent called up the concurrent resolution declaring that the provisions of the existing treaty between China and the United States allowing the unrestricted immigration into this country from China might wisely be modified so as to subserve the best interests of both governments, and inviting the attention of the executive to the subject.

Pending the discussion of the bill, Senator Christiancy introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to regulate the removal of causes from the state courts, and also making further provision in reference to the removal of causes from the state courts to the circuit courts of the United States.

Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Advices from Hong Kong, per steamer China, say the Bradford case, in Shanghai, has taken a fresh turn.

Dr. McGowan, the writer of the letter, which states that toward the close of last year O. B. Bradford late vice consul general at Shanghai, was punished for stealing, now avows in a public letter that it was not stealing at all.

The British and Russian naval squadrons have been amply coaled and provisioned, and all Russian and most of the English ships lately left the harbor within a short time of each other.

They were at Kobe until a few days since, but have left that port. The Russian fleet is represented in Yokohama by the Admiral Bay, which has just arrived from a cruise.

Business is very dull, owing to the war between England and Russia.

MADISON, Wis., May 25.—The list indicates that the life and property of the people at first reported. The following additional particulars were learned from the list and others who came to the place for supplies.

The town of Perry, about 10 miles from the first place in this county touched by the storm, thence it swept across the lower part of the county, ending in Madison county near Fort Atkinson, veering round to the north, then to East Prairie.

Perry and Madison county in this county have suffered severe damage. Reports indicate that there were but few trees, and between fifty and one hundred injured, in this county alone.

The track of the storm is every where marked by destruction and ruin. Its width is from a quarter to a half mile. It killed several persons, and it came down in a great hurry and force, and was accompanied by thunder and lightning of the most terrific nature.

The belt of country traversed is low and wet, and in favorable conditions for the development of atmospheric electricity. A storm of like intensity passed nearly the same belt of country about twenty-five years ago.

News from the interior is very slow in reaching here, but from accounts already received it is evident that the worst is yet to be learned.

The loss of property cannot be estimated, but will undoubtedly reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the loss of life is feared will largely exceed the present estimate.

GALT ORE, May 25.—The funeral of seven of the persons drowned by the capsizing of the boat on the 14th inst. took place today.

All business was suspended. The body of Thos. Elliott was recovered to-day.

Hotel Burned.

STOCK CITY, IOWA, May 25.—The Depot Hotel at Lemars was burned this morning.

The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. There were 35 persons in the house, all of whom escaped.

Fatal Shooting.

JEFFERSON, O., May 25.—Early this morning, W. B. Wood, a brakeman on the Lake Shore railroad, and a resident of Ashland, was shot and instantly killed by a boy 14 years old, named Gibbs, of this place.

Young Gibbs' father kept a disreputable house and during the visit of a party of men a quarrel occurred and the shooting was done.

Both the boy and his father were arrested and jailed. Wood was 25 years old and unmarried.

Fortune of the Woman's Hotel Enterprise.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Evening Post, announces that the Stewart hotel, for women, will soon be transformed into a general hotel, and adds that according to report, the hotel was to be opened June next, and that a bar, for the use of liquors, was already in process of construction.

It is said that eighty is the largest number of women who at any one time had availed themselves of the hotel, and that the number has dwindled until there are now but fifteen boarders.

An article of the Standard says that a day that passed, took at least \$500 out of the Stewart estate, for the expenses of this concern.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

A large mass meeting of the socialists labor party was held in New York last night.

Adresses were made in English and German, which were redolent of communism.

Yesterday a fire originated in Shoup's drug store, Ottawa, Ohio, and destroyed building and property valued at \$20,000.

The Turks will to-day evacuate the Austrians occupy the island of Ada-Kaleh, in the Danube.

FOREIGN.

The Shah of Persia.

PARIS, May 25.—The Shah of Persia is expected in this city about the 10th of June to stay a month in London. Rooms have been engaged at the Grand Hotel. The Shah will visit London, Madrid and Lisbon. His whole European journey will last six months.

American Cotton for India.

LONDON, May 24.—The Manchester Guardian says, from Liverpool, it is learned that orders have been received to ship American cotton to India for the purpose of commencing the manufacture of shirtings and other medium cloth in India. This cotton will pass into India duty free, whilst goods made from the same kind of cotton in this country will pay an import duty at five per cent.

Peaceful Indications.

LONDON, May 25.—The Times referring to the interview of Count Schouvaloff with Lord Salisbury expresses the opinion that there is legitimate ground for a favorable impression, which everywhere prevails respecting the results of Count Schouvaloff's mission.

The Journal de St. Petersburg referring to the London papers insisting on the acceptance by Russia of the British formula and submitting the entire treaty to a congress says if there is serious dispute the congress, should meet, and we hope it will meet. In a very short time the world will know what to think about the matter.

The Russo-Turkish commission, it was reported in the dispatch from Constantinople yesterday, had failed to agree upon the line of demarcation between the Turkish and Russian frontiers. Gen. Todleben suggested that a new line of demarcation be fixed and new regulations made for the better protection of peace in the dangerous proximity of the two armies of Russian and Turkish soldiers. Where the lines are in contact the two armies fraternize cordially and no trouble is apprehended despite the failure of the commission to agree, but it was thought advisable to have the lines further apart and more precise regulations.

An American's view of the war.

LONDON, May 25.—An American gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour in Russia says that 200,000 Russian soldiers are moving southward, camps of troops and recruits were noticed at many points along the frontier. Along the railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg are full of troops and new levies are constantly coming forward. The ground is everywhere covered with the arms and accoutrements of war. There is great bitterness among the people against England. Business is active, but foreign trade is hampered by the decline in exchange.

THE LONDON PRESS.

The London press is in a state of great excitement. The foreign policy of the government is a subject which the liberal party dashes itself to pieces. Their only chance of reorganization will be when they realize the fact that the action of their policy is destroying, in the general estimation, the value of the constitutional truths they uttered in the great debate. Yet unless wise influences prevail between now and Monday, Parliament or Fawcett will lead a second forlorn hope against the government on supplementary estimates for Indian troops. Gladstone's party fear that Besenfield will be a splendid diplomatic triumph. They regard the actualization of Gladstone's policy of his policy. The Crown Prince of Germany visited London last political visit, and at the Prince of Wales' action in Paris meant to promote the increasing friendship among the people of France for England. Meanwhile Schouvaloff is a not inactive, communicating with Beauregard and Salisbury, with whom he has had long interviews. The result was discussed at a cabinet council to-day. The Telegraph is now actively at work between Schouvaloff and St. Petersburg, though at present the English ministers are rather listless than talkative. The opinion in the best informed circles is that the ground is already cleared for a congress, and that the prospects for peace are much improved. Though England is prepared for war, the may well hope for a peaceful issue of the present crisis, the outlook being gloomy enough at home and abroad.

The Kaiser is more anxious than is generally known. The moving of Indian troops to Europe is a sign of weakness as well as strength. The collapse of the cotton trade and the failure of the effort to end the strike in Lancashire with the prospect of an immediate great strike in the coal trade in the same district, coupled with fears of fresh outrages there represents serious trouble, without reckoning foreign threats in Canada, coast fleets and growing alarm of the shipping interests. The closing in movements of the Russian troops around Constantinople continue, and for the moment the situation is further complicated by signs of Austrian jealousy at the intercourse between Russia and England. Altogether European continues in an unenviable muddle, which even the Congress will find it hazardous to deal with.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Alex. H. Stephens announces himself a candidate for re-election from the Augusta (Ga.) district.

The Chicago Times' Washington special expresses the belief that the investigation by the Potter committee will be a failure. The Bourbons have promised so much and hinted so darkly at the tremendous developments that they have back of them, that they have cut off all possibility of escape for themselves, so that unless they really produce something new, the whole effect of the investigation will be to react upon them.

Mr. Phillips will, at the first opportunity, introduce into the house and ask inmediate attention to a bill as a substitute for the pending bill declaring a contract between the Secretary of the treasury and syndicate for the sale of 4 1/2 per cent bonds of the United States to be contrary to the lawful text of the measure as follows: "Be it enacted, &c., that all sales of bonds of the United States, except for the purchase of refunding the debt is now provided for by law, hereby prohibited, and for the purpose of refunding the debt, at a lower rate of interest public subscription books shall be kept at the treasury department of the United States and the sub-treasury thereof, and should it be necessary for the secretary to effect any sales or sale of bonds, authorized to be sold by law, he shall only do so on sale or contract made to the lowest bidder or bidders, due notice thereof being given by public call."

Commercial and Monetary.

(By Telegraph.)

THE STOCK MARKET.

New York, May 25.

Prime cotton 10 1/2 per cent.

Sterling exchange 10 1/2 per cent.

Customs receipts \$177,000.

Treasury disbursements \$177,000.

The following are the closing quotations:

COTTONS.	NEW YORK.	NEW YORK.
Coupon 81	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 82	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 83	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 84	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 85	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 86	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 87	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 88	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 89	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 90	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 91	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 92	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 93	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 94	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 95	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 96	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 97	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 98	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 99	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2
Coupon 100	10 1/2	New 4 1/2 coupon 100 1/2

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.	CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.
Wheat	10 1/2
Barley	10 1/2
Oats	10 1/2
Rye	10 1/2
Corncob	10 1/2
Flour	10 1/2
Meal	10 1/2
Butter	10 1/2
Eggs	10 1/2
Lard	10 1/2
Sugar	10 1/2
Coffee	10 1/2
Tea	10 1/2
Spices	10 1/2
Starch	10 1/2
Soap	10 1/2
Candles	10 1/2
Paints	10 1/2
Oil	10 1/2
Gas	10 1/2
Water	10 1/2
Electricity	10 1/2
Heat	10 1/2
Light	10 1/2
Power	10 1/2
Steam	10 1/2
Fire	10 1/2
Gas	10 1/2
Electricity	10 1/2
Heat	10 1/2
Light	10 1/2
Power	10 1/2
Steam	10 1/2
Fire	10 1/2

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET.

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Wheat	10 1/2
Barley	10 1/2
Oats	10 1/2
Rye	10 1/2
Corncob	10 1/2
Flour	10 1/2
Meal	10 1/2
Butter	10 1/2
Eggs	10 1/2
Lard	10 1/2
Sugar	10 1/2
Coffee	10 1/2
Tea	10 1/2
Spices	10 1/2
Starch	10 1/2
Soap	10 1/2
Candles	10 1/2
Paints	10 1/2
Oil	10 1/2
Gas	10 1/2
Water	10 1/2
Electricity	10 1/2
Heat	10 1/2
Light	10 1/2
Power	10 1/2
Steam	10 1/2
Fire	10 1/2

ST. LOUIS LIVE

Paso County Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
A General Banking and Exchange Business.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
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CAPITAL, \$100,000
RESERVE, \$50,000

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GREENOUGH, G. H. STEWART, President
HOWBERT, J. E. HUMPHREY, Vice President
CROWELL, C. E. GREENOUGH, Cashier

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The most refreshing drink to be had.

coldest beverage for Pic-Nics, drives, and Kaiti-tionists.
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A choice supply of
MEATS OF ALL KINDS,
THEROPEL, TOP.
Third door above Greenie C. Co.

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CHOICE
CORN-POULTRY
Received Daily,
resulting in the finest in a first-class
Market.
H. KETLEWELL, Manager.

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Wholesale and Retail
Pork, Mutton, Game
SALT MEATS, &c.
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GROCERIES, FLOUR,
and Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods of all
Kinds.
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S. J. M. Sturgeon
HAS OPENED A
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opposite the Post Office.
stock is new and comprises only the
finest of goods, which she is selling at
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All electrical given to Nervous
disease. Office at the Mineral Bath
Manitou.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.
MAY 26, 1878.
THE LOST EURYDICE,
24th March, 1878.

The mother of a young officer, seen at the helm when the ship was captured, was waiting for his return at South Sea.

"Lady, she is found the Needles; now Saint Catherine's Cape they sight. Now her head is set northward; fore the beam the Foreland light."

"Look! we see the light from Southsea" and beyond the fancy goes. Where Eurydice is now is gliding under dark Dunnoes."

Swanlike, gliding, as some cloud that dark below the storm wind's hue. Towers into silver summits; sailing o'er the tranquil blue.

Oh, the change! and in one hour! when, swanlike, on the harbor's breast, Plumage full and voyage over, safe, the gallant ship will rest!

All the movement of the haven spread beneath her eyes in vain. As a window watch'd the Lady, gazing o'er the sunlit main.

Thinking from the Foreland light ship they perchance a sign might see. See the noble ship—my ship for brings she not my boy to me?

Drifted from the waves the splendor; from the sky died out the blue. Yet the lady saw not; deep beyond herself her sight withdrew.

Sunshine glow'd within her bosom; happy music in her ears; Love, in glory, painting all the beauty of his youthful years.

"Fit for earth, and fit for heaven," she thinks, "what's her destined lot?" He is there already, mother! mother! and thou knowest it not!

Thunderbolts of icy storm wind in its plating bosom piled. Sudden, towering angry black, a cloudy wall climbs wide and wild.

Like a squadron at the signal, forth the mad mad'ns fly. Robed in blinding folds of sea—p together mixing seas and skies.

From the pink turn, 'till toward the light-ship look no more. Happy that thou canst not see the darkening headland, chalky shore.

Thirty minutes since they watch'd her; stately vision, jocund crew: All beyond from outward waves hid; lost to mortal view.

Voice was none, nor cry of terror; as when snowdrifts wheel the dell. Smiths, shins, t' go, and t' led where the ad banner fell.

Right upon her, wide she lay'd, the turned, and with a hiss, the last, the gallant boy was seen; in vain!

Ah! the sun once lost, the sun's glitter o'er the hazy dead. Colder shafts than light (midnight) shivering to the soul bed.

There above the foam-flecked waters, flapping sails and shatter'd poles. Lift the vessel; a desolate beacon, o'er three hundred English miles.

The sun may blaze unceasing, there the ripple, hiss and play. Chalky cliffs and grassy headland smiling to the smiling bay.

But waken the lady's mind the music and the glow are gone. This alone is left to cheer her, Mother! Mother!—this alone!

Though the heart's desire on earth her longing eyes ne'er meet again. True to God and England, at the helm, she sits; him, and in vain!

F. T. Palgrave in *the Evening Herald*, May.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Inside View of Bennett's Paper.

Now it is found in all the Daily. The Unknown (on who have its name) How much the Owner has to do. With the Editor of the Herald.

What a queer world this is. And how little the majority of us know. Half an hour ago I was walking up Broadway; at the corner of Canal street I met a tall angular, red-necked, Irishman; he wore a little round Derby hat; carried a cheap spring overcoat on his left arm, and slung out his left foot as if a corn had the advantage of his intellect. Nobody noticed him; he noticed nobody.

"Well, what of that?"

"I'll tell you."

Awkward, green and unnoticed as he was, he is the managing editor of the New York Herald, the absolute arbiter of its daily fate, the *alter ego* of young Jim Bennett, whose whims are laws and whose decisions are final. Queer paper that *Herald*! I recall an article concerning it in Harper's Magazine, puffy, absurd, exaggerated and laughable. Why such a respectable old body should print so much senseless twaddle is beyond my comprehension, but as a matter of fact there was scarcely a grain of truth in all the pages of narration. The men who made and make the *Herald* are not those whose names are oftenest seen in type. In fact, outside a very limited circle they are absolutely unknown as much so as the face and figure of Tom Connelly to the rushing, pushing masses on Broadway.

A PENT-UP UTICA.

Probably no editorial or reportorial (be kind enough to print that much-abused word reportorial as I write it) corps in Philadelphia are so uncomfortably accommodated as the staff of the New York Herald. The building is of marble, grand and imposing on the outside, but full of swearing, sweating, tired editorial bones on the inside. Such dark, dingy, dismal and ill-ventilated apartments as those they occupy are assigned to no other set of writers in New York.

The city editor has a little gas-lit den, out of which is a long dark apartment, not a window in it, lighted by gas jets, close and unhealthy. Opposite are several small rooms, crowded with desks and writers. At the far end of a narrow hallway is a room, perhaps twenty feet by twelve feet in size, in which are quartered the managing editor, the editor in charge and

the *Herald* secretary. This fronts on Broadway. So does Mr. Bennett's room, which is very small, but convenient, and well lighted, leading out of the other at the right. At the left is the long room, narrow, top-fronting on Broadway, in which are a desk for the chief editorial writer, a type writer and a long table, at which the control-assemble every day to compare notes and prepare the *melange* for the next morning's issue.

The press room, (business department and composing rooms are equal to the best in the city.) The press rooms in the basement and sub-basement are perfection. Every mechanical appliance that ingenious experts can suggest, and abundant means procure, is furnished by a liberal proprietor, so that the means to spread the *Herald* far and wide shall be the best in all the world. The business department is on the ground floor of the building, raised about two feet above the level of the sidewalk. Winding iron staircases lead to the editorial rooms, and far up beneath the imposing mansard-roof is a magnificent apartment, where the type is put up by a small army of compositors.

The question is often asked: "Who is the animating spirit, the controller of the *Herald*?"

It would be difficult to answer this in a sentence.

THE EDITOR AND VICE-EDITOR.

Some think it is the impression given by the elder Bennett, and such are apt to say that fifty years of the young man's extravagance would not bankrupt the concern. But the elder Bennett, with all his enterprise, would sink back appalled in the presence of the *Herald* of to-day. The costly presses, the telegraph bills, the quintuple sheets filled with advertisements, the Stanley expeditions, and the deference paid to social institutions are all so novel that the great Bennett could not fairly lay claim to them.

To the present proprietor more is due than the public or the profession are aware of. He is a good business man, a fair judge of men, extravagant in streaks only, and much more careful of pennies than most people imagine. A man may spend \$10,000 on an entertainment or invest \$50,000 in a yacht and still be exacting with new dealers who pay him two cents for a *Herald*. Mr. Bennett passes much of his time abroad. Therefore, in all the petty details which have so important a bearing on the success of the *Herald* he is necessarily an unknown factor. To him is due the credit of nearly all the great achievements of the paper. He conceived and put into execution the Stanley expedition, which as a simple advertisement was worth all it cost. He, too, suggested the idea of a half-English and half-German novelty that attracted the attention of the press of the world. He ordered the lengthy telegram from Aberdeen, the interview with leading statesmen, generals, and prominent movers in European politics. Mr. Bennett can not write. He is a good listener, a quick decider, a staunch supporter of his subordinates, and a firm believer in the *day of the Herald*.

Thomas Connelly, the managing editor of the *Herald*, is a young-looking person, about forty to forty-five years old. He is a son of the Connelly family, whose name was carried to temporary fame by the Burdell murder excitement many years ago. Young Connelly was a reporter in New York, fair, but not brilliant. He was sent to Washington, where he did good work. Mr. Bennett saw that Connelly was not ambitious; believed him to be perfectly loyal to the *Herald*, and made him managing editor. Many people think that a managing editor manages the editor. Such is not the case in the *Herald* office. When Mr. Bennett is in town, everybody and everything are kept in a state of lively commotion, and the shaking up process is continually in operation. Mr. Connelly manages downwards, but he can not control his associates.

For instance, he can direct the city editor to make much or little of any special topic. He can instruct correspondents to take this or that cue. His advice doubtless would have a degree of weight with some of the editorial writers, but he can not control the course of the *Herald* in any direction. Mr. Chamberlain, known tolerably well as Ivory Chamberlain, was formerly the leading editorial writer on the *World*. Mr. Bennett offered him a similar position in the *Herald* office. He sits in the council chamber and writes, precisely as he pleases. Not that he marks out his programme and necessarily follows it, but having been told by Mr. Bennett the general course to be followed, steers the craft as, in his judgment, will most certainly secure its landing in the desired harbor. Mr. Connelly would no more think of altering or leaving out Chamberlain's leaders than of interfering with Bennett's drafts on the cashier.

AROUND THE LONG TABLE.

The Washington correspondence of the *Herald* is controlled by Charles W. Nordhoff, formerly one of the editors of the *Evening Post*. Mr. Nordhoff is not so much a gatherer of news as a commentator on it. He relies greatly on a young man named Flanagan for the news, and gossip. This is brought to him and by him put in shape. A tremendous flux of Washington matter is sent on by mail; a great deal is wired over. With this branch of the service no one interferes; no one can. Mr. Nordhoff is well paid to do what he thinks is for the best interest of the *Herald*, and the opinion of the managing editor has nothing of influence in it one way or another. Mr. Nordhoff writes letters, editorials and telegrams. He arranges conventions and gets up interviews. "He does a great deal of work, and does it well."

In local news the *Herald* no longer leads the van. As a rule half a dozen reporters are sent to do the work which a single man does intelligently for another paper. The city editor has but little power. He has the right to assign men to work, but he can neither engage nor discharge regular men. Thousands of dollars are spent in gathering news in and about New York, other thousands are spent in sending it up, and that's the end of it. Day after day from twenty to sixty columns of good matter, for the getting of which much money has been spent, are killed by the ruthless editor. The most interesting local news is left out to make room for commonplace gossip that comes by telegraph. As a critic once said, if a report were in type that General Grant had shot Henry Ward Beecher dead on the steps of the Astor House, and a cable dispatch should announce that it was rumored that Queen Victoria had stabbed her foe, there being room in the paper but for one, the Victoria room would be given the preference.

SOME OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The *Herald* work runs largely in grooves known as departments. I have spoken of Mr. Chamberlain as chief editorial writer. He is reputed to get \$5,000 a year, and is looked to for a solid and substantial column every day. He deals with European and national politics. A very useful man in this department is Douglass Leven. I think he is English-born, though he may be Irish. His forte is local politics. He was a favorite with the elder Bennett and with Frederic Hudson, the great managing editor who resigned to make way for the young man, and accepted a pension of \$10,000 a year until he was run over by a locomotive near Concord. Leven used to make his headquarters in Albany. He was intimate with Tweed, Swenholly and Hall, and knew all their little games, politically speaking. He writes well. Dr. Hosmer is another valued writer. He deals with continental matters very intelligently. He and Dr. Wallis occupy a room with Leven. Mr. Nordhoff writes political editorials in Washington. Mr. Bennett avails himself frequently of outside experts, and discusses special topics in that way, paying liberally for the assistance.

The ship-news department is a great organization and worthy of the *Herald*. Its service is unrivaled by that of any other department on the *Herald* or any other New York journal. The veteran Joe Elliott, who has charge of the *Herald* press rooms, controls the sporting news of the paper. In all matters pertaining to horse-flesh the *Herald* may be considered an impartial and honest authority so long as Mr. Elliott lives. Concerning the religious chat furnished by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, there are many opinions. He, however, believes it fully worth the \$50 a week he gets for it. The position of superintendent is held by a young man, formerly a clerk in the *World* office, named Henry. Few men are more popular than Billy Henry. He is tall, thin, beardless and quiet. He wears his honors lightly, and attends to his duties like a business man. He and the cashier are absolute down stairs. Upon him rests an enormous responsibility of one of great opportunity to *Herald*, a great temptation, especially in the long protracted absence of his chief. There are numerous checks and counter-checks in every transaction, but careful as they may be, it is not so very long ago that a *Herald* editor benefited to the rumored extent of \$15,000 in paper commissions alone. Mr. Henry is universally esteemed in and out of the *Herald* office, and Mr. Bennett has implicit faith in him.

The *Herald* is the only American paper much known abroad. Mr. Bennett has spent money, heaps of it, to attain that end. He has correspondents everywhere, chief of whom is John Russell Young, formerly of the *Tribune* and later of the *Standard*. His annual salary is said to be \$10,000, and although his permanent place of residence is in London, he has of late been a kind of flying ambassador between London, Paris and St. Petersburg. The *Herald* management is a matter of general notoriety and need not be referred to.

It is understood that Mr. Bennett contemplates an early return to New York for the purpose of fitting out his North Pole expedition. He will find the *Herald* men expediting his wintered quarters, his circulation for the daily and 50,000 Sunday, a quintuple sheet the fit of each week with from fifty-five to ninety-nine columns of bona fide advertising, a handsome bank account, and a balance sheet with a tremendous weight on the credit side. *New York correspondence Philadelphia Times*

PETER MARIANI,
DEALER IN
California Fruits
CONFIRMATION, Etc.

Having recently returned to the city, I have reopened my store on Tejon street, where I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Confirmation, California Fruits, &c. My prices are all reasonable and the quality of goods California Fruits received daily by Express.

DELIVERY.
WILBUR & GOODRICH,
AVENUE STABLES,
107 S. Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

First-class horses and carriages for let. Stock taken to handle and break. All diseases of horses treated.

Chayanna Valley Shoop Farm.

A pure Morgan Stallion with eleven strains of pure Morgan blood ready for service at \$25.00; also, 200 pure bred Merino rams, some acclimatized and others not; to be seen at the above ranch.

W. A. GUTHRIE, Prop.

NURSERY.

IT IS A FACT THAT
WM. CLARK,
IS SELLING
Flowering Plants.
Cheaper than ever before. All sold in this city
Colorado Springs Nursery.

Crawford House.

W. S. BANKER, Proprietor
BURT A. BANKER, Clerk.

The old reliable Crawford House will still continue under the present management, to be the peer of any hotel in the city.

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Clothing,
Carpets and Hats,
Cheaper than Ever!

Comprising all the New Styles of
Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods,
Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Saques,
A full line of Parasols, Fans,
Hosiery, Gloves, Lace and
Lace Goods, Towels, Napkins,
Silk and Wool Fringes,
Black and Colored Silks,
Bed Comforters, Counterpanes,
And Linens, Ribbons,
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Ladies' and Gents'
Underwear, Gent's and Boys'
Lap Robes, Carpets, Oil Cloths,
White Goods, Caubrics,
In short, a select line of the latest novelties, new things of the season.

Bought at Reduced Prices, to be Sold Accordingly Low.

The Best Assorted Stock Ever Shown in Colorado Springs.

Myself and assistants will make it a point to give Every One careful Attention.

NO TROUBLE to Show Goods.

If you have goods to buy, don't fail to give me a call, and save money by so doing, AS I MEAN TO SELL.

D. J. MARTIN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SAVAGE & TORANCE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have just received 75 Cases of Boots and Shoes direct from the best factories East. We bought for cash, therefore are determined to sell the Best of Goods at reasonable prices to suit the times.

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.
Sign of the Golden Boot, Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.


MERCHANT TAILOR

CHAS. STEARNS,
Merchant Tailor!!

Better work for Less Money,
Than can be obtained from Denver or elsewhere.

Brick Block,
Huerfano Street,
Colorado Springs.

Bacon's Livery, Sale and Food Stable.



FIRST-CLASS RIGS AT RATES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST
J. H. RACON & SON, Prop.

